

National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Chicago, Dec. 5, 6, 7

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



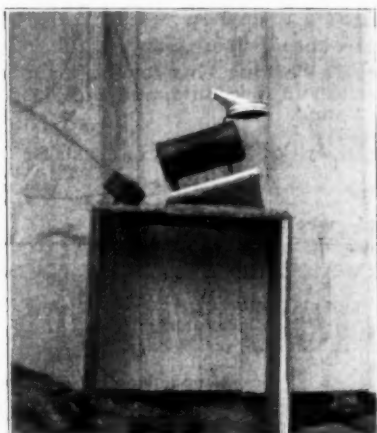
WEEKLY—\$1.00 A YEAR

Published by GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn Street

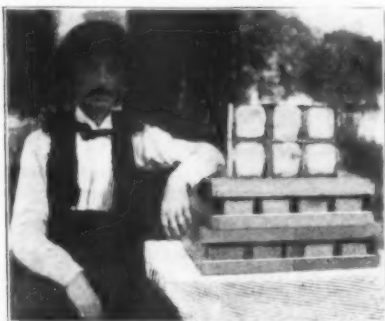
45th Year

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 28, 1905

No. 39



Conrads' Improved Bee-Smoker.



No. 2.—Mr. Kilgore and His No. 1 Comb Honey.



No. 3.—One of Mr. Kilgore's Tiered-Up Hives.



No. 1.—Apiary of S. G. Kilgore, of Madison Co., Ohio.

(See page 678)



Apiary of W. D. Ball, of St. Joseph Co., Ind.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 05" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1904.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

ADVERTISING RATES will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00
General Manager and Treasurer—
N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

The Honey-Producers' League

(INCORPORATED)

OBJECTS:

1. To create a larger demand for honey through advertising.
2. To publish facts about honey, and counteract misrepresentations of the same.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

1. Any bee-keeper may become a member by paying to the Manager an annual fee of \$1.00 for each 20 (or fraction of 20) colonies of bees (spring count) he owns or operates.
2. Any honey dealer, bee-supply dealer, bee-supply manufacturer, bee-paper publisher, or any other firm or individual may become a member on the annual payment of a fee of \$10, increased by one-fifth of one (1) percent of his or its capital used in the allied interests of bee-keeping.

GEORGE W. YORK, Manager,
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Italian Queen-Bee Free as a Premium

To a subscriber whose own subscription to the American Bee Journal is paid at least to the end of 1905, we will give an untested Italian queen for sending us ONE NEW subscription with \$1.00 for the Bee Journal a year. Now is the time to get new subscribers. If you wish extra copies of the Bee Journal for use as samples, let us know how many you want and we will mail them to you. Address all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

IN THE HEART OF MICHIGAN

Within a hundred miles of me are over 3/4 of the bee-keepers of Michigan. I am on the Pere Marquette R.R., which completely covers this region. Root's Goods, Factory Prices, Prompt Service, Low Freight. Send for Catalog.

GEORGE E. HILTON,
28A121, FREMONT, MICH.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Now is the Time to Order

Your Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Berry Boxes, and Crates for the coming season. By sending us a list of goods wanted, we can save you money.

SHEBOYGAN FRUIT BOX CO.
35A181, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder"



BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee Keepers.
POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt Service.
Low Freight Rates. Catalog Free.

If you wish to purchase finest quality of HONEY for your local trade, write for my free monthly price-list of honey.

Why not secure your BEE-SUPPLIES NOW FOR NEXT SEASON'S USE and avail yourself of the following very liberal discounts? Goods all Root Quality.

	Percent	
For cash orders before Oct. 1.....	10	For cash orders before Jan. 1..7 percent
For cash orders before Nov. 1.....	9	For cash orders before Feb. 1..6 percent
For cash orders before Dec. 1.....	8	For cash orders before Mar. 1..4 percent
		For cash orders before Apr. 1..2 percent

WALTER S. POUDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

DITTMER'S FOUNDATION IS THE BEST

Now is the time to prepare for next season.

If You Want to Save Money on Foundation, Working Wax for Cash, and on a full line of SUPPLIES, write for prices and discounts, and samples of our Superior Foundation.

E. Grainger & Co., Toronto, Ont., Agents for Canada.
The Bee and Honey Co., Beeville, Tex., Agents for Texas.

GUS. DITTMER, - Augusta, Wis.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

IT'S TIME TO FEED

Feeding time is here and you will want feeders. There are none better made than the Miller-Boardman Entrance Division-Board Feeder and the Simplicity Bottom-Board Feeder. They can be attached to the bottom-board and left all the year around. Are made on honor and sold direct from the factory to you, saving you a middleman's profit.

Your orders will receive prompt attention. Send them early.
Don't fail to send us your address for our new catalog, which will be very comprehensive, and will give you many valuable pointers upon bee-keeping.

JOHN DOLL & SON,

Power Building, - - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

10 Percent Discount ON ORDERS FOR Lewis' Bee-Supplies

accompanied by cash sent us in SEPTEMBER. This applies to all goods excepting Honey-Packages for current use. BY RETURN FREIGHT OR EXPRESS. Send to

H. M. ARND, Mgr. **YORK HONEY AND BEE SUPPLY CO.** (Not Inc.)
141 & 143 Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

(5 short blocks north of the C. & N. W. Ry. Passenger Station, using the Wells St. Cable Line from center of city to Ontario St.)

Long Distance Telephone—North 1559

Catalog and prices on Honey on application. If you want Good Goods at Factory Prices and Prompt Shipment, send your orders, or call on us. BEESWAX WANTED—26c cash, or 28c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertiser

"DADANT'S FOUNDATION"

—AND—

BEE-SUPPLIES

Revised Prices on Foundation

NAME OF GRADE	IN LOTS OF				
	1-lb.	5-lbs.	10-lbs.	25-lbs.	50 lbs.
Medium Brood	.55	.53	.51	.49	.48
Light Brood	.57	.55	.53	.51	.50
Thin Surplus	.62	.60	.58	.56	.55
Extra Thin Surplus	.65	.63	.61	.59	.58

DISCOUNTS for Early Cash Orders

During September	10 percent
October	9 "
November	8 "
December	7 "
January	6 "
February	4 "
March	2 "

Beeswax Wanted at all Times.

DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

WANTED

FANCY COMB HONEY IN NO-DROP SHIPPING CASES, ALSO EXTRACTED HONEY. IF YOU HAVE ANY TO OFFER, QUOTE US YOUR ROCK BOTTOM CASH PRICE DELIVERED HERE, AND MAIL US A SMALL SAMPLE OF THE EXTRACTED HONEY. WE BUY EVERY TIME THE PRICE IS RIGHT, AND REMIT PROMPTLY.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

No. 51 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



LICE SAP LIFE

That's how they live and thrive. You can't have healthy, profitable fowls or stock and have lice too.

Lambert's Death to Lice

promptly kills all insect vermin and makes sitting hens comfortable. Sample 10c; 100 oz., \$1.00 by express.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres.
406 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Bee-Keepers' Early Discounts

Now is the Time to send in your order for goods for use next season, and for all orders where cash accompanies we allow the following discounts:

Before October 1	deduct 10 percent
November 1	9 "
December 1	8 "
January 1	7 "
February 1	6 "
March 1	4 "
April 1	2 "

Freight-Rates from Toledo are the lowest. Can take Honey and Beeswax in exchange for Supplies if you desire. Send for free illustrated Catalog. It describes and illustrates everything for both the Poultry and Bee Keepers.

GRIGGS BROS.

521 Monroe Street,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.



Bee - Supplies !

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring best goods at lowest prices, and prompt shipments. We want every bee-keeper to have our Free Illustrated Catalog, and read description of Alternating Hives, Massie Hives, etc. Write at once for Catalog, either English or German language.

KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Red Oak, Iowa.

—AGENCIES—

Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.
Shugart & Ouren, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex.
Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kansas.
I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.

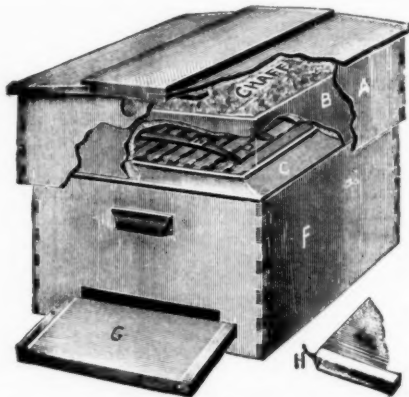
Get New Subscribers

Why not get a New Subscriber for the American Bee Journal, to send with your own renewal?

WINTER IS COMING

Are Your Bees in Good Condition?

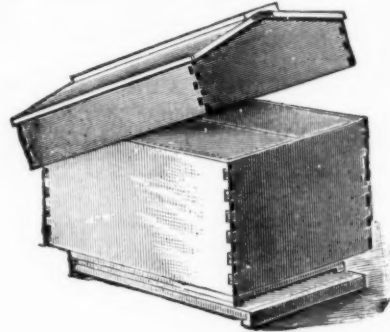
Outdoor Wintering is the Safest for the Majority of Bee-Keepers



Dovetailed Chaff Hive

This is one of the very best hives we sell: and for wintering bees, or for the production of comb honey, we do not know of anything better.

A good many suppose that double-walled hives are useful only for winter; but in localities subject to cool nights and a very hot burning sun during the middle of the day, they are none too warm for comb honey. Some of the best bee-keepers of the country are beginning to learn that such a hive, having well-protected supers, produces not only more, but a better-filled comb honey. Our dovetailed chaff has 2 inches between the walls, and when packed with chaff, sawdust, planer-shavings, or any loose material, makes a very warm brood-nest. The water-table, or picture-frame-like rim, covering the inner and outer walls, permits the use of the same supers that are used in the single-walled hives. When these supers are put on this hive and then covered with its warm, telescopic cover, the bees are in position to store comb honey as they can not do in supers not so protected.



Dovetailed Winter Case

There are those who, having single-walled hives desire something which, at a slight additional expense, will convert their hives into double-walled abodes for bees during the winter. Again, some others who winter in-doors wish something cheap and serviceable in the way of a protection to put over the hives after they are set out in the spring. To supply such we are prepared to furnish an outside case having the same cover and the same outside shell as go with the chaff hive described here. These are set over the 8-frame hive, and the opening at the bottom of the case (that is, the space between the hive inside and the case) is stopped up with the padded sticks. Packing material is poured in the space, after which a cushion or tray is put on top of the frames, and the cover set over the whole. This arrangement as a whole has given the best of results.

These are large enough to go over 10-frame Dovetailed and Simplicity hives, allowing only $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch space on each side.

See prices of both 8 and 10 frame sizes in bottom line of table below.

Table of Prices of Dovetailed Chaff Hives	Designa- ting Letter	Mailed and Painted	EIGHT-FRAME KD IN FLAT PRICE IN LOTS OF				Weight of Ten	Mailed and Painted	TEN-FRAME KD IN FLAT PRICE IN LOTS OF				Weight of Ten
			1	5	10	25			1	5	10	25	
1-story Chaff Hive, no super or upper story, with tel. and super cover and chaff-tray.													
Without foundation starters	YW5	3 25	2 70	12 25	23 00	54 50	400	3 50	2 80	12 75	24 10	57 00	410
With foundation for 1-inch starters	YW6	3 45	2 80	12 50	23 50	55 75	400	3 60	2 90	13 00	24 60	58 25	410
1½-story Chaff Hive for comb honey without sections or foundation starters													
For 4¼x4¼x1½ beeway sections	YW52S						470						490
For 4¼x4¼x1½ plain sections	YW52P	4 00	3 20	14 50	27 00	63 75	460	4 15	3 35	15 25	28 50	67 50	480
For 4x5x1½ plain sections, in D. super	YW52M	4 15	3 35	15 25	28 50	67 50	490	4 30	3 50	16 00	30 00	71 25	525
Same with sections and foundation starters							480						515
With 4¼x4¼x1½ beeway sections	YW64S	4 40	3 50	15 75	29 50	69 50	470	4 55	3 65	16 50	31 00	73 25	505
With 4¼x4¼x1½ plain sections	YW64P						510						
With 4x5x1½ plain sections, in D. super	YW64M	4 55	3 65	16 50	31 00	73 25	510	4 70	3 80	17 25	32 50	77 50	550
Winter-case body with padded sticks	Z	75	60	2 75	5 00	12 00	80	80	62	2 85	5 20	12 25	85
Winter-case with 7-inch cover complete	YZ	1 50	1 20	5 50	10 00	24 00	180	1 60	1 25	6 75	10 50	25 00	190

Complete prices and descriptions in general Catalog. Ask for it.

9 Percent Discount for October Cash Orders

The A. I. Root Company, MEDINA, OHIO

BRANCHES

Chicago, 144 E. Erie St.

Philadelphia, 10 Vine St.

New York, 44 Vesey St.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 THE AMERICAN OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

BEE JOURNAL

(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn St.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 28, 1905

VOL XLV—No. 39

Editorial Notes and Comments

Why Do the Bees Get No Honey?

An experienced bee-keeper wrote thus to a honey-dealer:

"Why did I not get a crop of honey? I don't know; it was not too wet, nor too dry; all I know is that I don't know."

The dealer sent the card to Dr. Miller, presumably for reply. Dr. Miller has forwarded the card to this office without even the formality of saying, "I don't know;" and from the date of the card he must have held it a sufficient time to do some wrestling over the question.

Why is it that there are times when plenty of bloom is in sight, rain falls seasonably, and all conditions point to a big harvest, and yet the harvest is lacking? This year, in northern Illinois, white clover was abundant, at least in parts; the bees did good work on it up to the latter part of July, and then the flow seemed to cease rather abruptly, although clover continued to bloom as abundantly as before, and the weather was all that could be desired. Why was the nectar lacking?

If any one has the right answer to the question, he will confer a favor by forwarding it without delay to this office.

Black Bees Championed

According to D. M. M., in the British Bee Journal, black bees excel in 17 specific points, some of which are: They begin brood-rearing earlier than foreign races, and keep it up later; take more readily to supers, and stay in them later; produce more heat than a like number of other races; can breed early with a smaller force of bees; store surplus with a smaller force; send more foragers abroad out of every thousand bees.

D. M. M. is a prominent writer of good reputation, and it would be interesting to know whether others have come to the same conclusions, or whether Scotch prejudice may have something to do in the case. One statement may at least be questioned:

"A large proportion of Canadian bees, as well as those of a great part of the United

States, are blacks, or have black blood in their veins, while many large apiarists even there claim still that they are the best bees."

Can any one give the names of five large apiarists in the United States who claim that blacks are best? Can any one give the name of one such?

National Convention Program

We have received the following from the Secretary:

PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention at the Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan streets, in Chicago, during the Fat Stock Show, when exceedingly low rates may be secured on the railroads. The dates for the meeting are Dec. 5, 6 and 7. Rates at the hotel are 75 cents for a room alone, or 50 cents each, where two occupy the same room. Meals are extra, or they may be secured at near-by restaurants. The program is as follows:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

EVENING SESSION—7:30 P.M.

Wax-Rendering Methods and their Faults—O. L. Hershisser, Buffalo, N. Y.

Can the Tariff on Comb Honey be Tinkered to the Advantage of the United States Bee-Keeper?—Hildreth & Segelken, New York.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

MORNING SESSION—9:30 A.M.

How Many Bees Shall a Man Keep?—E. D. Townsend, Remus, Mich.

Short Cuts in Bee-Keeping—M. A. Gill, Longmont, Colo.

Question-Box.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:00 P.M.

The Control of Increase—L. Stachelhausen, Converse, Tex.

Migratory Bee-Keeping—R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Canada.

Question-Box.

EVENING SESSION—7:30 P.M.

Contagious Diseases Among Bees and How to Distinguish Them—Dr. Wm. R. Howard, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Experimental Apiculture—Dr. E. F. Phillips, Washington, D. C.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

MORNING SESSION—9:30 A.M.

The Honey-Producers' League—Can it Help Bee-Keepers?—R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.

The Business End of Bee-Keeping—N. E. France, Platteville, Wis.

Question-Box.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2:00 P.M.

In What Way Can Bee-Keepers Secure their Supplies at Lower Prices?—W. H. Putnam, River Falls, Wis.

How the Producer and Dealer May Advance their Mutual Interests—Fred W. Muth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Question-Box.

EVENING SESSION—7:30 P.M.

What Have We to Hope for from the Non-Swarming Hive?—L. A. Aspinwall, Jackson, Mich.

Poultry Keeping for the Bee-Keeper—Emerson T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

It is none too early for bee-keepers to begin to prepare now for attending the National convention the first week in December.

Profits of Sugar-Feeding?

The following paragraph appears in the American Bee-Keeper:

In reviewing the report of the last meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, attention was arrested by comments on the feeding of sugar for producing honey. Some earnest men in their efforts to show that the possibilities were overdrawn compared with the prices of sugar and of honey, saying that with sugar at 6 cents and honey at 5 cents obviously there could be no profit to induce the practice. In their zeal they quite overlooked the fact that the 6 cents' worth of sugar makes 3 pounds of feeding syrup and 2 pounds when stored and thickened. Sixty-six percent gross profit is quite a temptation to a good many men, and when a 3-cent-per-pound stored syrup can be sold for 15 cents, there is temptation enough to warrant a lot of strong preaching against the feeding of any syrup for any purpose except prevention of absolute starvation.

The fight against the feeding of sugar for any purpose except prevention of absolute starvation is a commendable one. And if "a 3-cent-per-pound stored syrup can be sold for 15 cents" (would there not in that case be 400 percent gross profit instead of 66?), there is certainly warrant for strong preaching, and perhaps something besides preaching, to discourage any such practice.

But is not the picture of what can be done

with a pound of sugar somewhat overdrawn? Is it a "fact" that a pound of sugar makes 3 pounds of feeding syrup and 2 pounds when stored and thickened? It is only of late years that it is advised to use sugar and water equal parts for feeding, and then only when the feeding is done early. Does any one ever feed two parts water to one of sugar? For late feeding, so that the syrup shall be something like the consistency of honey, Root's "A B C of Bee Culture" gives a gallon of water to 20 pounds of sugar. Counting 8 pounds to the gallon of water, that would make 28 pounds of syrup from 20 pounds of sugar. So instead of a pound of sugar making 2 pounds of stored syrup, as claimed, making an increase of 100 percent, the increase would be only 40 percent—quite a different thing. But in actual practice it would fall much below 40 percent. For in the act of storing, a goodly portion is consumed by the bees for their own sustenance, and a notable portion for making

the wax; for of course only comb honey can be under consideration at 15 cents a pound. Indeed, the difference between the amount fed and the amount of the finished product, whether extracted honey be used to feed for section honey, or whether sugar syrup be used to fill combs for feeding, according to reports made, seems to be greater than can well be accounted for. Some of the feed seems to go, without one's knowing where it goes.

This is not said with any intention to encourage or to excuse sugar-feeding, but rather to show any one dishonestly inclined that there is not in trying to make honey out of sugar the bonanza he might suppose.

Ridding Hives of Ants

W. C. H. says this in the British Bee Journal:

"I tie a little greasy cloth around each leg of the hive-stand, and have no trouble with ants."

Miscellaneous News Items

Mr. Chas. Mondeng, of the Mondeng Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., dropped in to see us last week. He is making a trip among some of the leading bee-supply manufacturers. He reports a fair business the past season. Mr. Mondeng is an expert machinist and inventor. He will be heard from later on.

Apiary of W. D. Ball.—When sending the photograph of his apiary, Mr. Ball wrote thus:

I enclose a photograph of my apiary of 13 colonies, located in a central portion of a busy city of 50,000 inhabitants. The shrubbery shown in front of the hives is mostly sweet pea vines, with a few tomato plants. The hives face west, and the shrubbery hides the hives at the lower end.

The strong sun was too much for my eyes, which accounts for the squinting look of my face.

W. D. BALL.

St. Joseph Co., Ind.

Apiary of S. G. Kilgore.—When forwarding the pictures shown on the first page, Mr. Kilgore had this to say:

EDITOR YORK:—I send some kodack views, and as I am a novice in the photograph business, they are nothing extra.

No. 1 is a partial view of my apiary of 40 colonies after I had taken off about half the supers. I have been keeping bees about 15 years, and produce only comb honey. I try to keep down increase to one prime swarm to each colony, as from 40 to 50 colonies is all I am able to take care of, being a cripple with rheumatism, and have poor health. This business gives me plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and I delight to work with bees.

I sell only fancy and No. 1 comb honey, and find a ready sale for all I have, at 17 and 18 cents per pound. I stamp my name, address and telephone number on each section I sell. I have never yet produced enough to supply all my home trade. I sell from 12 to 50 pounds to each family for winter use, and let them keep it in nice, clean shipping-cases. When I call for an empty case I leave a full one in its place.

No. 2 is some of my No. 1 honey, with myself at the left with a bee-veil on. The honey is in 4½ x 4½ plain and bee-way sections. This year's production will be 75 percent of a full crop.

No. 3 is one of my dovetailed hives with 5

supers on; also a Dibbern queen-trap. This colony gave me over 100 pounds of No. 1 comb honey, and it has a remarkably thrifty queen.

I requeen my apiary about every two years, and buy all queens from a practical breeder. I think it is cheaper to buy queens of a reliable breeder than to go to the trouble of rearing them. I clip all queens, and my way of introducing them is as follows:

I place each new queen, when it arrives, on top of the frames of the colony to which I wish to introduce it. I leave it there for two days, so the new queen will acquire the scent of the colony. At the end of two days I open the hive, when the old queen is generally found clinging to the cage, for she will always hunt up a rival queen to give battle, but the old queen and bees can not harm the new queen inside the cage. I remove the old queen, and at the same time expose the plug of candy in the cage, and then close the hive, and the job is done. I never lose a queen by this method, and it saves hunting all over the hive to find the old queen.

According to your request, I had an article of a column published in our county newspaper, in regard to so-called manufactured comb honey, and the offer of \$1000 reward. If every bee-keeper would enlighten the people with an article in his county paper there would soon be a big demand for honey, and at good prices.

S. G. KILGORE.

Conrads' Improved Bee-Smoker.—Wald C. Conrads, of Comal Co., Tex., writes as follows about his double-end lighting smoker:

I have noticed in the American Bee Journal (pages 571 and 619) that other bee-keepers also feel the need of a smoker that opens at both ends. I send herewith a photograph of my improved smoker. Here is what I claim for it:

It gives the advantage of filling from either end, and one can always light it from the breech, while it can be refilled from the muzzle, which brings down the fire again to the breech, so necessary to prevent the smoker from throwing out sparks. After having refilled the smoker several times from the muzzle, ashes having accumulated, all that is necessary to do is to open the breech, which will then allow the ashes to fall out, yet leaving back enough fire to refill the smoker again from the muzzle after having replaced the breech.

All that is needed is a nozzle from a Corneil smoker; remove the snout from the Vesuvius smoker so that you may put on the Corneil

snout, and you have a smoker possessing the features of both smokers combined in one.

WALDO C. CONRADS.

Not Candidates for Re-election.

We have received the following notices, with the request that they be published in these columns:

Please say in the American Bee Journal that I am most positively not to be considered as a candidate for re-election as Director.

C. C. MILLER.

McHenry Co., Ill., Sept. 16.

EDITOR YORK:—Won't you kindly say through the columns of the American Bee Journal that I am not a candidate for re-election to the office of Director of the National Bee-Keepers' Association? I most sincerely thank the members of that organization for the honor they have conferred upon me in the past, and wishing them every success and prosperity for the future, I doff my hat and make my exit. J. M. HAMBAUGH.

San Diego Co., Calif., Sept. 13.

Both Dr. Miller and Mr. Hambaugh deserve the gratitude of bee-keepers everywhere for their many years of faithful devotion to the interests of bee-keeping, as directed through the National Association. While their loss as directors will be felt, still it is hardly fair to impose on a few good men the work of the National Association when there are others who need to be trained in the service. And those others will never be trained unless they are given the opportunity of gaining experience.

All honor to the loyal and true men who have given so freely and unselfishly of their time and wisdom for the progress and advancement of practical apiculture! And all hail to the new and eager-to-do-and-to-dare ones who are willing and able to grapple with the duties and problems that confront the industry of bee-keeping to-day!

"The Honey-Money Stories."—This is a 64-page-and-cover booklet, 5½ x 8½ inches in size, printed on enameled paper, entitled, "The Honey-Money Stories." The cover has a picture of a section of comb honey, 3½ inches square, the comb being in gold-bronze, which gives it a very attractive appearance. Then on the gold-bronze comb are printed these words: "From Honey to Health, and from Health to Money."

It is edited by Earl M. Pratt, and contains a variety of short, bright stories interspersed with facts and interesting items about honey and its use. The manufactured comb honey misrepresentation is contradicted in two items, each occupying a full page, but in different parts of the booklet. It has in all 31 halftone illustrations, nearly all of them being of apiaries or apiarian scenes. It also contains 3 bee-songs, namely, "The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom," "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey," and an entirely new one, called, "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby." This last song has not been published before. The songs alone ought to be worth more than the price of the whole thing.

It is a booklet that should be placed in the hands of everybody not familiar with the food value of honey, for its main object is to interest people in honey as a daily table article. It is thought that it will be just the thing to sell on railroad passenger trains, on news stands, etc. The stories and items are all so short and helpful, and the pictures so beautiful, that it likely will be kept by any one who is so fortunate as to get a copy of it. Its postpaid price is only 25 cents, but the health-value of its contents would run up into dollars. We mail 5 copies for \$1.00, or club it with the American Bee Journal—both for \$1.10. It would be very nice for a gift to a friend. Send us a six months' new subscription for the American Bee Journal with 25 cents, and we will mail you a copy of "The Honey-Money Stories" free as a premium.



Contributed Special Articles

Work in the Apiary for October

BY C. P. DADANT

THE honey crop is now entirely over, and all supers on the hives should be removed. Those combs that have been run through the extractor and returned to the hives for cleaning and repair would best be taken off before the end of the month. Cool mornings, when the bees have congregated in the brood-chamber, are best for this end. In warm days we would find those supers full of bees, and there would be quite a task to remove them. But it is better to delay the removal until late in the month, as we avoid the possible development of moth-eggs among the combs that are deprived of bees during the remaining warm days of fall.

The weak colonies must be again examined. If they have been helped during September with combs of brood and honey, they will be found quite populous. But such colonies as have not succeeded in getting a sufficient surplus, or those that are queenless or too weak in bees to go well through the winter, should be united either with stronger colonies, or added to one another.

It is sometimes possible to make one good colony out of two or three poor ones; one of them furnishing combs of honey, another bees, another a good queen. But there is always more or less danger of their fighting when united, unless it is done late, and the bees smoked very thoroughly before putting them together. We have often united colonies by bringing them slowly together, moving each hive a few inches every day, so they may not lose their bearings, and then uniting them some very cool morning by transferring the combs loaded with bees from one hive to the other. It is well to remove all combs but two or three, previous to this uniting, so that the bees may all be gathered in a bunch, and those combs may be removed in one handful and inserted in the other hive.

We always aim to remove from their hives those colonies that are queenless in preference to those that have a queen. A few puffs of smoke, and perhaps a little spraying with sweet-scented water, will help them to agree, if we are careful not to overdo this. Drone-laying workers, if there are any, are usually killed by the bees of the colony that has a queen.

At this time also we remove all dry combs from the body of the hives, and examine each colony to make sure of its winter stores. Feeding may be done to supply those that are short, but the very best way of supplying winter stores is by securing heavy combs from fat colonies that have something to spare, and inserting them in hives that are likely to be short. Care must be taken to place those combs where they will be easily accessible for the cluster. A comb heavy with honey, which is placed behind two or three dry combs and away from the cluster, will be rather a detriment than a help, as outside bees may find it and discover that it is not defended. As a rule, however, it is not advisable to feed and try to winter a colony that is not strong enough to defend its door.

The entrance is, of course, reduced to suit the needs of the colony. Some apiarists seem to consider this a needless precaution, because in a state of nature the bees have the same entrance to their "gum" in hot weather as in cold weather. But the bee-business is a business of details—we can expect more from our bees under domestication than in the natural state, simply because we aid them in small things, and if we did not do more for them than Nature does, many colonies would be allowed to starve that would give us good results the following year. Nature provides for all beings in a general way, but she gives us foresight that we may provide that in which she is lacking.

Sometimes, though rarely, hives are found which are so thoroughly filled with honey in the brood-chamber that there is no room for the queen to lay or for the bees to cluster. These hives will gain by the removal of some of their heaviest combs, and the replacing of them by combs that are filled only down to about a half to one-third of their depth with honey, these combs to be inserted in the middle of the cluster.

Although the bees must have honey in easy reach, a colony will not winter well on combs that are entirely filled. A col-

ony in an ideal position has about half of each comb dry (the lower half), and the bees occupy this part. When you open a hive in the latter part of October, and the bees come to the entrance at once, but do not show at the tops of the combs, you may be sure that they are in good shape for winter. Yet there are populous colonies that cover every comb from top to bottom, and have a plentiful supply of honey. These are in exceptional circumstances. But a colony that does not occupy at least five spaces between combs may usually be considered as in danger of suffering if the winter is severe. Such colonies, if it is necessary to risk them, would better be wintered in the cellar. Nothing is done, however, towards winter-packing or cellar-wintering before November, in this latitude.
Hancock Co., Ill.



Giant Bees of India—Stingless Bees—Wax-Moth

BY DR. E. F. PHILLIPS,

Acting in charge of Apiculture, Washington, D. C.

I HAVE read with interest the article by Prof. A. J. Cook, on page 631, on "Importation of Bees by Our Government." I quite agree with Prof. Cook in most that he says, but there are one or two things that I would like to correct.

In the first place, the scientific name of the giant bee of India is *Megapis dorsata*, and not *Macroapis*. The two words mean the same thing, but it is necessary to use the correct one. Since there is now considerable interest in this genus of bees, due to the fact that the Bureau of Entomology is trying to import them, I thought that you would be glad to have your attention called to this error.

In the fourth paragraph of the same article the generic name of our common bee is given as *Aphis*. This should, of course, be *Apis*, and it is evidently but a misprint. Some of your readers might wonder how a cross between stingless bees and plant-lice would help them.

STINGLESS BEES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

I may also be pardoned if I say that the Department of Agriculture is not expecting to try to import the stingless bees of South America. In a very delightful talk which I had with Prof. Cook, I told him that there was a movement on foot on the part of some private individuals to get these bees, and evidently I did not make myself clear. I would be glad to see these bees tried in this country, for we can not try too many things for the good of apiculture, but I think I am safe in saying that the Department of Agriculture will not be the one to do this.

The Department Apiary, concerning which Prof. Cook writes so kindly, is always open for inspection, and it will be a pleasure for any of the force to show any of the readers of the American Bee Journal what we have here.

THE LESSER WAX MOTH.

It has come to my notice that the lesser wax-moth—*Achroia grisella*—has been found in this country, and I am anxious to learn how widely it is distributed. I will appreciate it very much if any of the readers of the American Bee Journal who have any specimens of this moth in their apiaries will notify me of that fact, and send samples of either larvae or adults. I will be glad to send on request a return frank to any person wishing to mail any specimens to me, which will make it unnecessary to pay postage. In order that this moth may be distinguished from the common wax-moth—*Galleria mellonella*—I will give a brief description:

The adult moths are little more than half the size of the common moth, and with wings spread measure about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. The fore wings are considerably darker than the hind, and a very characteristic feature is the swiftness of movement of the insects. The tunnels are similar to those of the common moth, but smaller in diameter, and the cocoon, at the end in which the pupa is found, is considerably smaller. Wherever found in America they are due to importations, since this is a European species.

Bee-keepers need not fear this moth any more than the larger one, for it is well known that there is one sure preventive for moths, and the rule of every bee-keeper, whether troubled by moths or not, should be, "Keep all colonies strong." This will of course not keep the moths away from stored combs.

There is an excellent illustration of both bee-moths in the "A B C of Bee Culture," page 54, but the name is misspelled in the text.
Washington, D. C.

Cleaning Up Unfinished Sections, Etc.

BY EDWIN BEVINS

THAT colony of strenuous bees I wrote about early in the season had completed about 120 sections of honey at the end of our short white honey-flow. At that time I removed all supers from the hive except the one next the brood-chamber. This had a few partly-filled sections in it. And thereby hangs a tale, or tail. Take your choice. The tale (or tail) is as follows:

When, a few days ago, I wanted some sections of sealed honey to fill up the last case needed to fill up a crate for shipment, I went to this super and thought I saw enough sealed sections to fill the case. I put a Porter bee-escape under and waited awhile for the bees to get out. When I went again the bees were not out, but the honey was. The bees had found a hole in one rear upper corner large enough for the passage of one or two bees at a time, and they had traveled out and in, and in and out, till they had put about all of the honey below. My first thought was that I must be one of the fool bee-keepers which Dr. Miller had occasion to mention not long ago. But there had been no robbing of the super by bees that did not belong to the hive.

I had in the honey-house a large number of supers filled with unfinished sections in all stages of development. I filled a super with the sections nearest completion, and put it on the hive with nothing between it and the brood-frames. Then I filled the robbed-out super with sections less complete, and put it on above the bee-escape, the passage to which was closed. A solid piece of board would have been just as good. Then the bees went on with their robbing. The work goes on so quietly that the other bees in the yard are not attracted. I get one, and sometimes two, supers cleaned out every 24 hours. I have added supers of sections below the escape till now there are three. The brood chamber was, of course, filled in the early stages of the work, and the honey must now of necessity go into the supers.

Whether the sealing of the honey below the escape will come up to expectations I can not at present say, but as a means of getting unfinished sections cleaned out for future use, the experiment is a howling success. This one colony has cleaned out 12 or 15 supers full already.

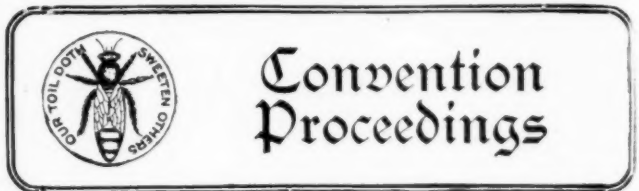
Now don't all jump at once. If you do, somebody will get his foot in it. The situation with me was like this:

At the time when the early honey-flow came to a premature end I had three supers on most of the hives run for comb honey. Then I went to work and reduced the number to one super on each hive. I left this one for the comfort of the bees, and for them to fill with the fall flow. But I had a large number of incomplete sections on hand, which I knew I could not get completed this season. They were very much in the way. Attempts at robbing were frequent. I dared not put them out when the weather was so warm, and the dearth of honey in the flowers so great that the bees would not leave the hives. Then a short time ago there was a sudden change. The bees began to go freely to the fields, and gave but little attention to things around home. This change has afforded me an opportunity to dispose of my unfinished sections in the way indicated.

The foregoing is a sample of what the comb-honey producer is frequently called upon to do. At the prices which have prevailed for quite a while the work necessary to make a salable product has been done at a loss. I have long had a suspicion that bee-keepers generally are barking up a tree that has a very small-sized 'coon hidden in its foliage. But, notwithstanding the unremunerativeness of his pursuit, the pursuit is not likely to be abandoned. Bee-keeping is a part of the world's work, and somebody will be doing it. Those who are in can not lightly get out—and there will be recruits. When one's thoughts get to roaring beeward, the work of his hands will inevitably take the direction of the bee, just as, when the thoughts of Tennyson got to "roaring seaward," his footsteps took the direction of the sea.

There will, most likely, be some comb honey found in the markets when most of us are dead; but many of us in the meantime will not realize much more for the work of producing it beyond the satisfaction of contemplating the beauty and perfection of the product. I think that Mr. Heddon's idea is quite correct, that more persons have been beguiled into the pursuit than is for the welfare of the pursuit. I thought when writing the next above sentence that I would underscore the word "beguiled," but will leave that for the reader to do or not, as suits him. Decatur Co., Iowa.

Why Not send in some new subscriptions for the American Bee Journal? Samples free for the asking.



Convention Proceedings

Report of the Chicago-Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Convention, held at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1904

(Continued from page 665.)

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF APIARIES.

Mr. Hutchinson—In all my experience with foul brood I have never cut the combs out, as you speak of. I either shake them on starters or full sheets of foundation, and I never had another case of foul brood come on. In other words, I haven't found it necessary to make that second shake.

Mr. Smith—That is according to the rules that are laid down by Mr. McEvoy. My experience has been the same as Mr. Hutchinson's.

Mr. Hutchinson—I wouldn't like to say it was never necessary, but I say in my experience I have not found it necessary.

Mr. Smith—I have not found any to develop the second time, unless it was taken from other infected colonies.

Mr. Kimmey—From your experience with infected brood, is it your opinion that you would find after the first transfer that that colony would be saved, whatever way it was treated?

Mr. Smith—Oh, yes, where it is done in the early part of the season; and it depends a good deal on the fall flow; but a great many of them have done well.

Mr. Kimmey—Would there be much loss in the first two weeks?

Mr. Smith—I believe you can gain by making the change and putting them on full sheets of foundation because the bees draw it out and you have a full sheet of workers and the queen will fill those new combs. They are not clogged with honey or pollen; and I have had a great many swarms within four weeks after being transferred.

Mr. Wheeler—I think there would be a great loss there right along this line. You people ought to be pretty careful when you go to work. We bee-keepers who are interested financially, and have all our money in the business, do not want to have the inspector come along that is careless in regard to our financial welfare, as well as the bees. Now if it is not absolutely necessary to allow those bees two weeks' time before you cut out the combs, we don't want to have to do it. In regard to this man asking if that colony is of any value, it certainly is of value. The colonies in the spring may show a little of that disease, and they want shaking out and may gather hundreds of pounds of comb honey in that season. And right there is where you people ought to be a little careful. We ought to have scientific investigation; we ought to have some definite knowledge to go by, and not be haphazard about it, and have a man come along and say two or three days or two weeks, it doesn't matter. We must understand what we are doing. It is a matter of thousands of dollars of importance to us.

Mr. Smith—I said two weeks. I said that is as long a period as I have known parties to let their bees remain and change them. But about four days is what I tell them. Leave those in till they have exhausted the honey, about four days, and then change them back onto other frames or foundation.

Mr. Wilcox—Wouldn't it be better to put them on empty frames than foundation?

Mr. Smith—I do, as a rule, but a great many men have starters of foundation in their frames, and they don't want to take the starters out.

Mr. Whitney—You said you found foul brood in this region along the west part of the State, and along the Indiana line. Do you conclude from that that foul brood is prevalent along water courses, or in damp, low locations, rather than dry?

Mr. Smith—I can't say as to that.

Mr. Whitney—It seems to me that it would be an index if you found it in that locality and not in the dry ones.

Mr. Smith—I found some counties along the Illinois

River from Peoria south until we get down to Pike county, where I have not heard of any foul brood. When you get down to Pike county there seems to be considerable of it.

Mr. Dadant—I think I have an answer to that question, whether foul brood will be produced in damp places. Colorado is about as dry a State as there is, and, I believe there is more foul brood to the thousand colonies there than there is in Illinois. California is a very dry State, and they have considerable foul brood. I think a great many colonies has more to do with foul brood than temperature or moisture. We find when things are congregated in large numbers there is more chance of disease; that cities have more disease than farms. In the production of crops a small vineyard will have very little of the black rot, but put them together and it will start somewhere and spread through the vineyard; and I believe you will find the same thing where large vineyards are, and where a number of bees are kept together. I believe that is the main secret of all the diseases. I would like to add with regard to foul brood, it is very difficult to say some things positively in regard to the treatment, as I believe there are different degrees of foul brood, as there are different diseases of the throat. Some foul brood is more malignant than others. Therefore you need more care, in which case the inspector has to judge as to how much care he should use. In regard to beeswax, I have never had foul brood at home. We have bees in the apiary where we have our comb foundation making. We get beeswax from all parts of the Union and foreign countries; our bees have access to the beeswax before it is melted. We find it difficult when we take in materials to have very close-fitting doors, so they are opened most of the time in the summer, and we have the bees in there a good part of the time; we have never had any foul brood from it. Therefore I conclude it is impossible for beeswax to give foul brood, and the reason is this: When beeswax is melted it soaks into whatever it touches. If you dip your finger in hot beeswax you find it very difficult to work it out, although the moisture in the body would be apt to throw it out. Take one of those foul-brood germs and soak it in beeswax, and you deaden it and render it absolutely harmless, and it surely could not reproduce itself.

Mr. Reynolds—Mr. Smith states that a swarm hived on foundation with a young queen is not as likely to have foul brood as the swarm shaken from a colony would be. Would it not answer the purpose, instead of keeping those bees so long on foundation, to catch the queen and prevent her from laying, as Mr. Smith says, and close the entrance for four days and they would consume the honey, no matter what the honey-flow would be?

Mr. Smith—That would be a very good idea, I think, to catch the old queen to keep her from laying. It takes a brood or an egg to develop, I think it is nine days until it comes into a fully-developed pupa—as we call it when it fills the cell ready to cap; that is the time that foul brood attacks the larva; and after the bees cap it, then it goes into the nymph state. I have never yet found any bees in that stage of growth or development that were affected with foul brood. It seems that the tissue of it gets so tough that the spores do not enter it.

Mr. Moore—One gentleman has raised the question as to the great damage that is likely to be done to a bee-keeper by the inspector. I want to ask these people who have had experience in this matter, what is the probable profit from a colony of bees that has foul brood during the season, supposing they are run for honey? Never mind the question of getting rid of the disease, but what profit will you have from those diseased colonies through the season? And what is the damage to the honey crop by the legitimate treatment?

Mr. Root—If I might answer that question, from my own experience I would say, generally speaking, there would be no profit. If the colony could hold its own, if I allowed the disease to run and didn't do anything with it, it would be not a case of profit, but a case of profit and loss, with particular emphasis on the word "loss," with the chance of infecting the other colonies.

Mr. Reynolds—Some inspectors might be a little more partial with some than others. There is a point there to look at.

Mr. Snell—I would like to ask Mr. Smith if he has found any foul brood in the northwestern part of the State?

Mr. Smith—Yes, sir; in Whiteside county there is a good deal of it.

Mr. Wilcox—I want to get this clear to my own mind. I have never found foul brood in my apiary, and I hope I

never will. I understand from all I have read of it that the disease is transmitted only through honey. Is that correct?

Mr. Dadant—I believe that is a mistake. Cheshire described foul brood as *Bacillus alvei*, and he found it even in the body of the queens. Now, of course, I couldn't answer for what Cheshire said, but he is one of the best authors on bee-culture. Cheshire was a scientific man, but he was not practical; he was not a man who produced honey. He found germs of foul brood in all parts of the hive. In cases where you cure it so readily I don't believe you have the true, dangerous foul brood. Therefore I think we should be very particular. I don't think we can go any too far. Where you cure it by simply transferring the bees, that is well. I don't think you should expect to do it in every instance. I believe there are dangerous cases where you will have to transfer the bees and destroy the combs, over and over again. I don't believe you should stand to the statement that foul brood is only in honey.

Mr. Root—Prof. Harrison gave a paper on that in the Canadian report in which he stated he had found the *Bacillus alvei* in the ovaries of the queen, as Cheshire has said. But I wish to say, in opposition to that, I have personally introduced queens from the worst colonies we have had, into healthy ones, time and time again, and never saw the disease carried in that way. I don't mean to say it cannot be done, though. But the experience so far as I know over the country has been to the effect that queens may be taken out of these diseased colonies and put into others, and the disease was not transmitted. Why that is so I don't know, but that is the practical result of it.

Mr. Dadant—Perhaps in this matter the scientific men are deceived by some circumstances. Now, where a man dissects a queen he evidently has to kill her, and those germs of *Bacillus alvei* are very difficult to produce. It may be a colony partly infected. When he examined the queen the germs have developed since the death of the queen, or in such a way that if the queen had been alive and well she would not have had any germs. At the same time, we must be very cautious and not assert. In this disease it is better to be over-cautious than insufficiently cautious. Therefore, I believe we should be very careful. In regard to boiling, I believe it is a mistake to say it will take three hours of boiling to destroy the germs. At the same time there are men who have found germs after three hours of boiling. It may be they got those germs in a short time after the boiling, before they made the examination, and I am inclined to believe that, because I think anything that is boiled in the matter of life will die. But in such a dangerous disease we must be very careful in asserting the danger does not exist under such and such circumstances. We may say it is not probable. As Mr. Root says he has not found it, therefore I would be inclined to think he is right, but at the same time we must be very careful not to assert the disease does not exist in all parts of the hive.

Dr. Miller—Calling attention to a point that might be misunderstood in what Mr. Dadant has said, the fact that the germs of foul brood may be found in the body of the queen, does it necessarily follow that the disease will be conveyed by that? It may be there without being conveyed. But going back to the point before: Will foul brood be carried in any other way than by the honey of the hive? If the germs be carried from a diseased colony, no matter what from, the disease may be conveyed to another hive. The germs are in the brood. Isn't it possible that that might be carried, sometimes, as well as the honey? I suppose it is true that the honey is the principal medium, and the usual medium, through which the disease is conveyed, but surely it is not the only medium. If the diseased part itself of the brood be in any way carried from one colony to another, that would surely carry the disease.

Mr. Wheeler—That is a good point the Doctor makes, and one that is very important. The bees are continually taking out that dead brood. I believe when the disease first starts they keep it all clean. I believe the hive for months is perfectly free of any signs of foul brood, and yet they have it and we don't know it. They keep carrying out every bit of foul matter and finally they have to give up in despair. All this time that foul brood has been carried on the bottom-board and after a while some of it is left. Now, the question is, Is the foul matter that is carried out infectious? That is something worth inquiring into. The question is whether we had better fumigate our hives and burn them out or not. Some say yes, and some say no. It is an important question.

(Continued next week.)

Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

WHEN HONEY HAD THE FIELD.

The days that never will come back—and we don't want 'em to come back. But somehow we lick our lips at them still—the days when there was no sugar, and honey had the whole field to itself. Page 566.

EXPERIMENTS AS TO ODORS AND BEES.

L. Forestier's verification of previous experiments as applied to bees is of interest. If not quite positive evidence that recognition is by smell, it weighs in that direction very decidedly. A bee wet in dilute alcohol and allowed to enter home at once is stopped by guards. Kept till the scent of alcohol is completely evaporated, it is recognized as a fellow citizen again. As one bee might die of loneliness and worry, take a dozen if you wish to repeat this. Page 567.

TESTS FOR PARAFFIN IN BEESWAX.

So strong, hot lye eats up beeswax and makes a soap of it; but paraffin resists and remains paraffin still. I suppose a good-sized piece of the suspected foundation should be put in—kept hot for awhile—well stirred—then cooled. Then if anything solid or semi-solid appears, warm water will tell whether it is soap or paraffin. Manifestly this will not detect the talow or rosin sometimes used by non-manufacturing rogues. If foundation was three-quarters beeswax and one-quarter paraffin, I wonder how a slip of it would look if bathed for awhile in lye at 135 degrees. Should expect it to look different from a slip of pure foundation. Page 568.

THE FRENCH WAX-KETTLE METHOD.

The French kettle, on page 583, may very likely be a good one; but when they back it to extract entirely all the wax from old combs they are asking us to believe rather too much. The essential operation, after all, differs but little, I should say, from that of other kettles. And possibly also the contents of a wax-kettle might be stirred properly in some more simple way than putting in the machinery of a flying machine to do it. The salt-water idea is probably very good. Just the salt, in and of itself, I don't know whether it would help or hinder the separation of wax. But it raises the boiling point of the fluid from 212 degrees to 230, and that is likely to be a decided advantage. But (there it is again!)

those who scold gently about it injuring wax to boil at 212 degrees will howl at 230.

FINGER-NAIL TEST FOR TALLOW IN BEESWAX.

The finger-nail test for tallow in beeswax seems to be an excellent one. We never have to puzzle over the question what we did with our finger-nails when we used 'em last. Always on hand—in both senses of the term. The elasticity of the nail, and the stubbornness of pure wax combine to give a rippled appearance to the furrow we plow with a finger-nail. A smooth, unrippled furrow results when we plow in tallow wax. Page 584.

DECLINE AND RISE OF BEE-PASTURAGE.

As to the decline of bee-pasturage, I think there is a slow movement of the flora to meet the bees half way. Once got along entirely without the honey-bee, now (in blind, groping way) recognizing the benefit of bee-visits, and preparing to pay for them. If the more desirable mints, and lupines, and veronicas are gradually exterminated, and the asters meantime gradually learn to yield honey, the net result may be in our favor. Page 587.

GOOD AND POOR BEE-COUNTRIES.

Good bee-country, eh? And \$50 of loss at one lick from melting in shaded hives. Thermometer 115 degrees—happy are they in poor bee-countries! Page 588.

DIFFICULTIES IN DEFINITE DESCRIPTIONS OF BEE-RACES.

Dr. Bohrer seems to be making a reasonable demand about new races of bees—that they be described in definite terms as to general appearance. I suppose the main trouble is that the definite description of one colony fails to fit another colony whose claim to purity is just as good as the first. Worse than that, might you not describe a Caucasian colony definitely, and then somebody hunt up a pure Carniolan colony to fit the description quite well? Page 588.

HONEY FROM BASSWOOD LEAVES.

The question about honey from basswood leaves brought out a decided negative. Only about 5 of the 29 experts ever saw bees work on basswood leaves at all; and none ever saw them get much at it. Page 598.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Uniting Weak and Queenless Colonies

However the sentiment of the sisters might incline them to the nursing along of a weak and queenless colony in the spring, when it might be better economy to break it up, there can be little question about such things in the fall. Yet one doesn't learn in a year, nor in several years, to steel one's heart ruthlessly to break up the family ties of a colony that has been tenderly watched over, thus making just one less the number of colonies in one's apiary. But if one would be a successful bee-keeper, the lesson must be learned, first or last, that it is not the number of hives with bees in that counts, so much as the number of bees that are in the hives.

Facilities for building up and strengthening are not the same in the fall as in spring. Brood does not abound in September or Octo-

ber as it does in May or June. In early summer it is an easy thing to find in populous colonies frames of well-matured brood which will produce 5000 bees or more. Two or three such frames of brood properly taken care of will of themselves make quite a little colony. But if you have never given the matter much attention, you will be surprised to find how scarce such frames of brood are at this time of the year. A search through a hundred colonies may not reveal one, whereas in the early part of the season more than one could have been found in every hive. So if you have a queenless weakling at this time of the year, throw sentiment to the winds, steel your heart against all tender emotions, and resolutely increase the chances of a larger number of bees next spring by lessening the number of tenanted hives now.

A frame of brood, or even a frame of honey, with its adhering bees, may be taken

from one colony and given to another at any time of year, and there will be no fighting. If one weak colony is united with another, unless special precautions are taken, there will be fighting and slaughter. The fighting in the latter case will be all the worse if the uniting is done late.

With these principles in mind, the few cases of uniting that were needed among our bees were undertaken early, and they were made on the instalment plan. To-day, as it might be, a queenless colony, instead of being united as a whole with another colony, is parceled around among two or several colonies, a single frame with its bees being given to a weak colony, and two or more to one stronger. To-morrow another queenless colony will be broken up, distributed in the same manner, and as the weak colonies with good queens are thus becoming stronger each day, and thus competent to take care of larger accessions, only a few days are needed thus to distribute all the faulty colonies, and without the danger of any fighting.

Sweet, "Hivey" Mary

Mary had a swarm of bees,
And they, to save their lives,
Must go wherever Mary went—
'Cause Mary had the hives.

—Selected.

The above bright stanza was sent in by Miss Sadie A. Butts, a city bee-keeper in Cook Co., Ill., who has been very successful with her little back-yard apiary.

A City Office-Roof Apiary

Miss Emma V. Haggerty, who will be remembered as the lady who was so successful in passing the examination for the position of care-taker of the bees of the city of New York, but failed for lack of a political pull to get the place, might do good service just now in that city, in a case mentioned as follows in a daily newspaper:

BEE-FARM IN HEART OF BUSINESS DISTRICT.

"If one were asked what is the thing he would be least likely to find in the heart of the business center of New York and replied that it would be a bee-farm, he would consider himself absolutely safe. But on the roof of an office building in Vesey street there was discovered to-day a full-fledged apiary. Not only are many thousands of bees contentedly swarming in their unusual surroundings, but they are storing away many pounds of honey stolen from several candy factories in the vicinity. The bees' happiness, however, may be short-lived. Complaint has been made of them as a public nuisance by the proprietor of one of the candy factories."

Miss Haggerty would no doubt suggest that it would be a simple thing to screen out the bees. Indeed, were no bees within a thousand miles, the screens would be needed to keep out the flies, for New York is by no means a flyless city. Consumers of candy would no doubt prefer to eat confections that had been visited by the cleanly bees to using that which had been swarmed over by the filthy flies.

If the candy-makers have a grievance against the bee-keepers, the bee-keepers have equally a grievance against the candy-makers for exposing their sweets, especially if as poisonous as some candies are said to be.

Comb Honey Not Machine-Made.

We have a fair supply of the typewritten letter on this subject, which appeared in the Chicago Daily News of June 21, 1905. It is just the thing to have published in every bee-keeper's local newspaper. We mail it for a 2-cent stamp. Better order several copies, and request as many newspaper editors to publish it. It will certainly be a good thing for both the reading public and the bee-keepers.

Doctor Miller's Question-Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal,
or to DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.
Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Cleaning Out Partly-Filled Sections —Hive-Covers in Winter

I have a number of sections with a little honey in them that I want to use next year for bait-sections. I can not very well follow your plan without my neighbors' bees getting most of the honey. Can I put the sections over the frames and let the bees clean them out, without danger of starting robbing?

2. Do you leave the hive-covers on when wintering in the cellar, or use canvas or something of that nature? MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, not a bit of danger from robbing unless some crack is left so the bees can get into the supers from the outside. The only trouble is that it is hard to get the bees to make a clean job of it. Sometimes, especially if they have plenty of stores in the brood-chamber, they seem to think the honey couldn't be in any better place than in the sections, and utterly refuse to move it. Exchanging full frames in the brood-chamber for empty ones may make them change their minds. Some say they succeed by having a burlap or other cover over the brood-frames, with one corner turned back so the bees have only a small passage; but that has not succeeded very well with me. In any case it will be well for you to allow the bees a chance at the sections off the hives, after they are mainly emptied.

2. They are carried into the cellar, covers and all, just as they were on the summer stands.

Weight of Colony for Wintering

1. What should a 10-frame colony of bees weigh, ready for wintering?

2. If it has full frames of honey should they be placed in the center of the hive? The frames in the center are only partly full of honey. NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—That depends. The kind of hive makes a difference, some being heavier than others; covers and bottoms also differing. Find out as nearly as you can what a hive filled with empty combs weighs. Then try to have each hive with its bees and other contents weigh 40 pounds more than the empty hive and combs. Understand that doesn't mean that there will be 40 pounds of stores present, for the weight of the bees and pollen is counted in. For cellaring, 5 or 10 pounds less will do; but you're more likely to do harm by too little than by too much.

2. The bees know better than you how to arrange their stores, and you can safely leave that matter in their hands, your part being to make sure that they have not only plenty of stores, but abundant stores.

Is It Foul Brood?

What is the matter with my bees? Soon after the white honey-flow the young brood began to turn a light brown and to die. They went in all stages of the brood until they were capped over. A few died after being capped, and would have a sunken appearance, but no greasy appearance around the small hole. Some of the brood would turn up Chinaman-shoe fashion, but would never stick to the walls of the cell. Nor could I get it to be rosy by sticking a pin or toothpick in it.

Our honey harvest has been a failure. So after I saw the brood in the fix it was, I began to feed, then the young larvae did not die, till I could see the eyes; then the bees would build out over it as though they were going to start queen-cells. They would build the

cell about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch and leave it open. I sent a sample to the State bee-inspector, who pronounced it foul brood, but it will not cure by the Baldrige plan nor by the McEvoy plan, as I took one of my worst colonies, shook it out on starters, left it for 48 hours, then shook it on full sheets of foundation, and as soon as the brood got so I could see the eyes it turned brown and died.

I tried one colony with the Baldrige plan, then after it began to rear brood I shook it out on full sheets of foundation. After I began to feed the trouble decreased considerably. Whatever it is, it is general all over this locality.

How would it do to extract all the honey and feed sugar syrup with naphthol beta in it? ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—I should have more faith in the inspector's judgment than my own, for he has seen hundreds of cases to my one, and is familiar with the disease; but it might be no harm to send a sample to N. E. France, Platteville, Wis., General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, if you are a member of that organization, and if you are not, send him a dollar to make you a member.

The symptoms of the disease may not always be exactly alike, and neither is it proof that foul brood is not present because the usual treatment has not proved successful. If the trouble is general all over your locality, there is a chance for a colony to get the disease afresh, even during treatment.

It might not be a bad thing to try the syrup with naphthol beta, but in any case the disease will be at a stand-still through the winter, and it might be about as well to wait till next year and then vigorously apply the McEvoy treatment. Even if the disease is not foul brood, that same treatment is all right for those diseases that somewhat resemble foul brood.

Queenless Colony and Drone-Killing

Will a colony of bees kill the drones in the fall if they are queenless? MAINE.

ANSWER.—I think not.

Building for Wintering Bees—Bee-Feed for Winter

1. I think of building a place to winter my bees in the coming winter, and would like to have your opinion on my idea. As I am going to put it along the side of my honey-house, I will have to make it high enough to accommodate two tiers of hives. After putting the first tier on the bottom, I will put a super on each hive filled with chaff. The next tier will set on top of these supers, and will also be supplied with supers filled with chaff. Over all of this I will put chaff, also behind and in front, but will arrange some way to keep the chaff from blocking the entrance and preventing the bees from flying. Do you think, if each 8-frame hive weighs 45 pounds, that this method will be successful?

2. I made a nucleus this summer. It is in a shallow extracting super (8-frame). If this is full of honey should it winter all right, or would it be better to put on another story and feed it full of syrup? The nucleus seems very strong and completely fills the shallow hive.

3. I made some syrup for feeding by mixing sugar with cold water, equal parts by measure. Will this be all right? ONTARIO.

ANSWERS.—1. Something depends upon the weight of the hives, bottom-boards, etc. If of the same weight as mine, 50 pounds would be safer.

2. If the shallow frames are of the usual

depth, something like 6 inches, and the combs are solid with honey, there ought to be no need of further feeding. But with combs solid with honey there should be plenty of room for the bees to cluster below the bottom-bars. This you can give by putting under the hive a frame perhaps 2 inches deep.

3. That's all right for early feeding, so that the bees have plenty of time to evaporate and ripen it. But the later it grows the heavier the syrup should be; and when fed so late that bees are not expected to evaporate it, there should be about 5 pounds of sugar to each quart of water.

Keeping Drawn Sections Over—Hiving Swarms on Full Drawn Combs or on Foundation

1. Is it possible to keep the combs built in sections this year and not filled so that they will be as good as new for use next year? If so, how? I have trouble about their turning a straw color.

2. Is it best to hive a swarm on full-drawn empty combs, or would you cut them out and put in foundation or starters when running for comb honey? I have used the full combs the past two years, and the result has been that in many cases the bees filled up the brood-nest pretty soon, and then swarmed again. OHIO.

ANSWERS.—1. I've studied over your question quite a little, and am not entirely sure whether you mean the sections turn a straw color while on the hive or after you take them off. If while on the hive, then it is probably because the bees varnish them with propolis, which they do increasingly as the season advances, and the less honey they are storing the more propolis they seem to put on the sections. The remedy is to take off sections when the bees are storing nothing; even if you put them on for a later flow, and especially not to keep sections on after the last flow is over. If you mean that the combs turn straw color after you take them off the hive, then I don't know what the trouble is. I never knew change in the color of foundation or comb in sections, unless it were a slight bleaching out to a lighter color. All I do with mine is to keep them in a dry place, and I have no trouble.

Possibly I haven't understood your question aright, and if not I'll be glad to try again.

2. I think I should generally prefer the drawn combs, but I doubt about it in the case you mention. If it leads to swarming again in a short time, or even in a rather long time, and if such swarming does not take place with foundation, then I should prefer the foundation. Before swinging clear over, however, it may be worth while for you to do some experimenting. Under conditions as nearly alike as you can make them, try a number of colonies with full combs, a like number with foundation only, and to another like number give hives half filled with foundation, and filled up 10 days or so later with full-drawn combs. By this last is meant that a 10-frame hive would receive 5 frames of foundation at the time of hiving swarm, and 10 days or so later 5 frames of combs. Then you can see which lot works best.

Comb Honey Guarantee Circulars.

—These were gotten up by The Honey-Producers' League, to be put into shipping-cases before nailing them up for market. They are mailed for only 10 cents for 50—practically cost price. Every bee-keeper who has any honey to sell by the case should use these circulars. They will help to inspire confidence in the genuineness of comb honey. Send all orders to this office.

Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee."

We have a few copies of this book, price, post-paid, \$1.40; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$2.00, as long as the books last. It is a cloth-bound book, and has 427 pages.

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We can ship by return freight at the following prices:

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CONVENTION NOTICE.

Minnesota-Wisconsin.—The annual meeting of the Southeastern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the County Commissioners' Rooms in the Court House at Winona, Minn., on Oct. 24 and 25, 1905, at 10 a.m. of each day. All beekeepers invited with their wives, and help to make the convention a success.

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I am now ready to fill orders by RETURN MAIL. Breeders used: Imported dark leather-colored Italian; my selections from light imported Italian; Moore's long-tongue; golden; Carniolan (mated to Carniolan drones in distant yard, and to Italian drones); Imported Caucasian (lately received, mated for the present to Carniolan and Italian drones).

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CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The demand has absorbed all the offerings of fancy and A No. 1 grades of white comb honey at 14c, while No. 1 has sold at 13@13½c. No call at present for other than the best grade, it really being difficult to place what ordinarily is called No. 1. Extracted, white, 6@7c; amber, light and dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 28c.
R. A. BURNETT & CO.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24.—The honey market here shows a decided improvement and the market is firm at \$2.85 to \$3.00 for No. 1 and fancy white comb in 24 section cases. Amber and other grades are selling for less, according to quality. Extracted in fair demand, white selling at 6½c; other grades down to 4½c. Beeswax, 28c.
C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 8.—It appears by this time, that comb honey will not be so plentiful. In some parts of the West the crop has been more or less a failure. Prices so far have not changed much yet. Fancy white comb, 13@15c. Extracted seems to be more plentiful. In barrels, light amber, 5½@5¾c; in cans, ½c more; white clover from 7@8c. Beeswax, 26c.
C. H. W. WEBER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—There is a good demand for strictly fancy white comb honey, demand and supply running about even. Demand for lower grades of comb honey not good. Numerous shipments of honey arriving, but no one producer seems to have very great quantities to offer. I quote fancy white at 14@15c; No. 1 in poor demand at 12c, and amber dull at 10c. Best grade extracted brings 8@9c in 60-lb. cans; amber slow at 5c. Beeswax, 28@30c.
WALTER S. POWDER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—New crop of comb honey is now arriving in a small way and fancy stock finds ready sale at 14@15c per pound; No. 1, at 12@13c, and amber at 11c. No buckwheat on the market as yet. Extracted in good demand, and we quote California at 6@7½c per pound, a c. rdng to quality; Southern at from 5½@6½c per gallon; white clover at 6½@7c per pound. Beeswax steady at 29c per pound.
HILDRETH & SEGELKEN

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—The market on comb honey at this writing is practically the same as last; however, honey is being offered quite freely, and this has a tendency to decline the price. On account of the heavy receipts of fruit there is no great demand for either comb or extracted at present. Fancy white clover in retail way brings 15c; No. 1, 14c; little demand for amber.

Extracted, white clover, in barrels, 6@6½c; in cans, 7@7½c; amber in barrels, 5@5½c; in cans, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 28@30c. **GRIGGS BROS.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—There is little to report since our quotation two weeks ago. The supply of both comb and extracted honey is fair, and the demand is good. We offer extracted honey as follows: Amber, in barrels and cans, at 5½@6½c, respectively. White clover at 7@8½c. Fancy white comb honey at 12@15c. Beeswax, 29 cents.
THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—There seems to be an unusually large quantity of comb honey offered in the market at this time and prices for new goods are somewhat weak. We find small lots of bee-keepers in the vicinity offering it at 'm' at any price, regardless of the actual value. Honey has been sold in Philadelphia at the following prices during the week: Fancy, 13@16c; No. 1, 11@14c. Extracted, amber, 5½@6½c; white clover, 6½@8c. Beeswax, firm, 28c. We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.
WM. A. SELSER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Honey demand sharpening some as cooler weather prevails. We quote fancy white, 15 cents; A No. 1 white, 14@15c; No. 1 white, 14c; mixed, 13c. Buckwheat, extra, 13c; fair, 12@13c. Extracted, buckwheat, 6@6½c; amber, 6@6½c; white, 7@7½c. Beeswax, 28@32c. **H. R. WRIGHT.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 9@10 cents; amber, 7 8c. Extracted, water-white, 4½@5c; white, 4½@4¾c; light amber, 3¾@4 cents; amber, 3@3½c; dark amber, 2¾@3c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 25@26c.

San Francisco jobbers say that there is no material improvement in the honey market here owing to the fact that apiarists are still asking above the figure at which business can be done here. The quotations above represent the prices which San Francisco dealers are willing to pay for the various grades delivered. It is reported that Colorado will produce about ¼ of the average yield of honey this year, and that Colorado buyers are already in the southern part of California buying several carloads of comb honey for shipment into the Middle West. An estimate of the yield for southern California for this year, emanating from the California National Honey Producers' Association, says that the output will approximate 175 carloads. Last year's crop was practically nothing and the prospects are for higher prices.

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